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3 July 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 2 JULY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian armed forces have committed the following violations of the cease-fire provisions:

1. At 1730 hours on 1 June 1990, the Iranians constructed a shooting-range with 10 training targets at co-ordinates 017148 and also built a 2,000-metre-long earth embankment around the range. Eight tanks were also observed entering newly built positions, 8,000 metres from our I Army Corps units.

2. At 1030 hours on 1 June 1990, eight Iranians pitched two tents at co-ordinates 306044 in the Kani Rash area, 1,000 metres from our V Army Corps units.

3. At 0845 hours on 1 June 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two dump trucks and a Poclain excavator began work in the Curve area at co-ordinates 582719, 1,200 metres from our VI Army Corps units.

4. At 0800 hours on 1 June 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a roller, a grader and 10 dump trucks was observed mending a road at co-ordinates 554209, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

5. At 0810 hours on 1 June 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a roller and 12 dump trucks strengthened the road at co-ordinates 501331, 850 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

6. At 0800 hours on 1 June 1990, three Iranian boats, each carrying three Iranians, were observed at co-ordinates 717122, 2,600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

7. At 0735 hours on 1 June 1990, 20 Iranians dug a communications trench at co-ordinates 276965, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

8. At 0815 hours on 2 June 1990, the Iranians built two guard posts on the first Iranian embankment and dug a 100-metre-long communications trench between the two posts from co-ordinates 927864 to 927865, 1,600 metres from our III Army Corps units.

9. On 2 June 1990, the Iranian engineering unit continued to build the new embankment in the Al-Shahlah area of no man's land at co-ordinates 993729, between 100 and 150 metres from our III Army Corps units.

10. At 0840 hours on 2 June 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, a bulldozer, a grader, a roller and 12 dump trucks was observed carrying earth to co-ordinates 947805 and 944799 and making mounds at those positions, 450 metres from our III Army Corps units, in preparation for the construction of an earth embankment 3 metres high, 12 metres wide and 150 metres long, opposite the first Iranian embankment in no man's land.

11. At 0800 hours on 2 June 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of three excavators, two bulldozers, a roller and 15 dump trucks was observed strengthening a road at co-ordinates 512379, 1,600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

12. At 0900 hours on 2 June 1990, 20 Iranians were observed digging a 50-metre-long communications trench at co-ordinates 276695, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

13. At 0900 hours on 2 June 1990, 30 Iranians were observed digging a 50-metre-long communications trench at co-ordinates 274697, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

14. At 0710 hours on 3 June 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of four dump trucks carried earth behind the first Iranian embankment and unloaded it on the new embankment built in the Al-Shahlah area at co-ordinates 998728, 500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

15. At 0730 hours on 3 June 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, two bulldozers and 14 dump trucks proceeded to carry earth onto the embankment constructed by the Iranians in no man's land at co-ordinates 947805 and 944799, opposite the first Iranian embankment. This brought the length of the embankment at co-ordinates 944801, 450 metres from our III Army Corps units, to 200 metres, and its height to 2.5 metres.

16. At 0915 hours on 3 June 1990, a group of Iranians built a 2-metre-high observation post of sandbags behind the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 882365, 3,400 metres from our III Army Corps units.

17. At 1720 hours on 3 June 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two dump trucks and a Poclain excavator began work in the Curve area at co-ordinates 582719, 1,200 metres from our VI Army Corps units.

18. At 0830 hours on 3 June 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of 15 dump trucks was observed mending the road at co-ordinates 5123888, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

19. At 1010 hours on 3 June 1990, three small white boats, each carrying three civilian personnel, were observed casting fishing nets at co-ordinates 705105, 3,000 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

20. At 1010 hours on 3 June 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of four dump trucks, two rollers and a bulldozer was observed repairing an embankment at co-ordinates 265705, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

21. At 0925 hours on 3 June 1990, two groups of Iranian forces personnel were observed digging a communications trench on the embankment. The first group of some 20 Iranians, at co-ordinates 276695, and the second group of 30, at co-ordinates 274697, were 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

22. At 0930 hours on 3 June 1990, 10 Iranians were observed digging two positions and a communications trench at co-ordinates 340581, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

23. At 1845 hours on 3 June 1990, 10 Iranians were observed digging a communications trench at co-ordinates 340581, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

24. At 1000 hours on 4 June 1990, the Iranians built a hut north of hill 1013 at co-ordinates 813634, 250 metres from our I Army Corps units.

25. At 1730 hours on 4 June 1990, the Iranians fired one GC round in the direction of our units from the mound on hill 1328 at co-ordinates 570799. The shot fell at the S1/F3/L39 position (co-ordinates 563786), 2,000 metres from our I Army Corps units.

26. At 1615 hours on 4 June 1990, 15 Iranians were observed digging a 150-metre-long slit trench east of Yusuf Hayy at co-ordinates 869819, inside their own positions, 2,500 metres from our I Army Corps units.

27. At 0730 hours on 4 June 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of three dump trucks carried earth from behind the first Iranian embankment and unloaded it on the new embankment built in the Al-Shahlah area of no man's land at co-ordinates 998729, 400 metres from our III Army Corps units.

28. At 1750 hours on 4 June 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two dump trucks, a backhoe and a Poclain excavator began work in the Curve area at co-ordinates 582719, 1,200 metres from our VI Army Corps units.

29. At 1800 hours on 4 June 1990, the Iranians fired two light-weapon rounds in the direction of our units and into the air at co-ordinates 614169, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

30. At 0700 hours on 4 June 1990, seven Iranians dug a communications trench at co-ordinates 342582, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

31. At 0900 hours on 5 June 1990, the Iranians erected a 12-metre-high metal tower at co-ordinates 934849, 1,800 metres from our III Army Corps units.

32. At 0945 hours on 5 June 1990, three Iranian tanks were observed opposite the second Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 942850, 942839 and 942852 respectively, between 1,700 and 2,700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

33. At 0950 hours on 5 June 1990, the Iranians set up a single-barrel machine-gun on the second Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 937851, 1,700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

34. At 0750 hours on 5 June 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of three excavators and three dump trucks began carrying earth and unloading it on the new Iranian embankment in the Al-Shahlah area of no man's land at co-ordinates 998734. The Iranian unit stopped work at 1130 hours, 400 metres from our III Army Corps units.

35. On 5 June 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators and two dump trucks carried earth from co-ordinates 927853 to co-ordinates 925856, in order to extend the road to the observation posts opposite the first Iranian embankment in no man's land, 800 metres from our III Army Corps units.

36. At 1130 hours on 5 June 1990, 30 Iranians were observed pitching three tents at co-ordinates 326957 behind the east bank of the Doveyrich river, 2,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

37. At 1740 hours on 5 June 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of a backhoe, a Poclain excavator and two dump trucks resumed work in the Curve area at co-ordinates 582719, 1,200 metres from our VI Army Corps units.

38. At 0700 hours on 5 June 1990, the Iranians erected a 10-metre-high metal tower near the Iranian radar at co-ordinates 679165, 2,500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

39. At 0850 hours on 5 June 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of two graders, a roller and four dump trucks was observed repairing the embankment at co-ordinates 235720, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

40. At 0900 hours on 5 June 1990, 30 Iranians were observed digging four 1-metre-wide and 2-metre-long communications trenches, each separated by a distance of 50 metres, at co-ordinates 276695, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

41. At 0915 hours on 5 June 1990, eight Iranians were observed digging two 1.5-metre-high and 2-metre-wide positions at co-ordinates 342582 and 341581 respectively, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

42. At 0830 hours on 6 June 1990, 17 Iranians were observed digging a new 30-metre-long slit trench, in addition to the old trench east of Yusuf Hayy, at co-ordinates 869819, 2,500 metres from our I Army Corps units.

43. At 1845 hours on 6 June 1990, the Iranians set up a single-barrel machine-gun on the second Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 937853, 1,800 metres from our III Army Corps units.

44. At 0750 hours on 6 June 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of three excavators, three bulldozers and 13 dump trucks was observed carrying earth and spreading it on the new Iranian embankment built on 2 June between co-ordinates

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947805 and 944801 in no man's land. The embankment, now 220 metres long, 12 metres wide and 2.5 metres high, is 450 metres from our III Army Corps units.

45. At 0710 hours on 6 June 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and three dump trucks was observed spreading earth on the embankment built by the Iranians in the Al-Shahlah area of no man's land at co-ordinates 997735, 500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

46. At 0730 hours on 6 June 1990, five Iranians were observed building a rest shelter of mud behind the east bank of the Doveyrich river at co-ordinates 806854, north of the Doveyrich bridge, 2,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

47. At 1640 hours on 6 June 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two dump trucks, a backhoe and a Poclain excavator began work in the Curve area at co-ordinates 582719, 1,200 metres from our VI Army Corps units.

48. At 0830 hours on 6 June 1990, 10 Iranians were observed extending a 1-metre-wide and 2-metre-long embankment communications trench on the bank of the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 277694, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

49. At 0910 hours on 6 June 1990, an Iranian excavator was observed opening a reservoir at co-ordinates 361596, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

50. At 1830 hours on 6 June 1990, 60 Iranians were observed digging a communications trench on the earth embankment at co-ordinates 274697, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

51. At 1430 hours on 7 June 1990, the Iranians installed the base of a 6-metre-high metal tower at co-ordinates 945293, 4,500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

52. At 0700 hours on 7 June 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, two bulldozers, a roller and eight dump trucks was observed carrying earth and spreading it on the new embankment built by the Iranians in no man's land on 2 June. The unit extended the embankment by 40 metres and joined the old embankment to the end of the new embankment, bringing its length to 300 metres between co-ordinates 944802 and 945799, 450 metres from our III Army Corps units.

53. At 1905 hours on 7 June 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of a dump truck, a backhoe and a Poclain excavator began work in the Curve area at co-ordinates 582719, 1,200 metres from our VI Army Corps units.

54. At 0750 hours on 7 June 1990, a hoist was observed lowering the columns of the tower erected by the Iranians on 5 June at co-ordinates 679165, 3,000 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

55. At 0900 hours on 7 June 1990, 30 Iranians were observed digging a communications trench at co-ordinates 274699, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

56. At 0950 hours on 8 June 1990, four Iranian tanks were seen proceeding from the Iranian rear in the direction of Sarni at co-ordinates 015148 and then moving to co-ordinates 975135, where they stopped, 5,000 metres from our II Army Corps units.

57. At 0730 hours on 8 June 1990, a tank was observed in a stationary position, with four people close to it, on an earth mound of the second Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 942850. Ten minutes later the tank withdrew from its position, 2,400 metres from our III Army Corps units.

58. At 0750 hours on 8 June 1990, two Iranians were observed carrying mine-detectors. For 15 minutes they inspected the mines 25 metres forward of the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 928842, 400 metres from our III Army Corps units, and then withdrew to the rear.

59. At 0700 hours on 8 June 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, two bulldozers and nine dump trucks was observed carrying earth and spreading it on the new embankment in no man's land at co-ordinates 944799, 450 metres from our III Army Corps units.

60. At 1135 hours on 8 June 1990, the Iranians set up a new single-barrel machine-gun on Bulfat peak at co-ordinates 3105, 1,500 metres from our V Army Corps units.

61. At 2040 hours on 8 June 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two dump trucks, a backhoe and a Poclain excavator began work in the Curve area at co-ordinates 582719, 1,200 metres from our VI Army Corps units.

62. At 0900 hours on 8 June 1990, three Iranians were observed fishing on the bank of the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 322569, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

63. At 0930 hours on 8 June 1990, three groups of Iranians, numbering 40, 10 and 10 respectively, dug a communications trench on the forward embankment at co-ordinates 271699, 274699 and 271697, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

64. At 1850 hours on 8 June 1990, 10 Iranians were observed digging a communications trench on the earth rampart at co-ordinates 329569, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

65. At 1300 hours on 9 June 1990, four Iranians built three new guard posts south of hill 2232 at co-ordinates 924215, 1,500 metres from our I Army Corps units.

66. At 1000 hours on 9 June 1990, eight Iranians dug a 20-metre-long slit trench east of Yusuf Hayy at co-ordinates 869819, 2,500 metres from our I Army Corps units.

67. At 0915 hours on 9 June 1990, the Iranians fenced off one of their forward posts with stakes and barbed wire at co-ordinates 519211, 1,000 metres from our II Army Corps units.

68. At 0650 hours on 9 June 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a grader and six dump trucks began extending the new embankment built in

no man's land on 3 June 1990 at co-ordinates 944799, 450 metres from our III Army Corps units.

69. At 0650 hours on 9 June 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer and a grader began working on the new 80-metre-long and 6-metre-wide embankment in the Al-Shahlah area at co-ordinates 995727, 300 metres from our III Army Corps units.

70. At 1750 hours on 9 June 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two dump trucks and a Poclain excavator began work in the Curve area at co-ordinates 582719, 1,200 metres from our VI Army Corps units.

71. At 0715 hours on 9 June 1990, three Iranian groups dug a communications trench. The first group of 30 was at co-ordinates 274697, the second group of 20 at co-ordinates 274699, and the third group of 40 at co-ordinates 271699, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

72. At 0900 hours on 9 June 1990, 10 Iranians dug a communications trench at co-ordinates 343579, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

73. At 0900 hours on 9 June 1990, two Iranian excavators were observed digging a communications trench behind the embankment at co-ordinates 361589, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

74. At 1235 hours on 9 June 1990, two Iranians raised the Iranian tower by 2 metres at co-ordinates 313584, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

75. At 1830 hours on 9 June 1990, 150 Iranians dug a 400-metre-long communications trench on the forward embankment between co-ordinates 278693 and 274696, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

76. At 0835 hours on 10 June 1990, the Iranians built an observation post on the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 929868, 1,300 metres from our III Army Corps units.

77. At 0920 hours on 10 June 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a backhoe and a Poclain excavator was observed working at co-ordinates 608632, 5,000 metres from our VI Army Corps units.

78. At 1915 hours on 10 June 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of a dump truck, a backhoe and a Poclain excavator began working in the Curve area at co-ordinates 582719, 1,200 metres from our VI Army Corps units.

79. At 1700 hours on 10 June 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and 10 dump trucks was observed strengthening the embankment at co-ordinates 576204, 1,500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

80. At 0800 hours on 10 June 1990, three Iranian groups dug a communications trench on the forward embankment. The first group of 40 was at co-ordinates 274697, the second group of 20 at co-ordinates 274699, and the third group of 30 at co-ordinates 271699, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

81. At 0845 hours on 10 June 1990, 10 Iranians dug a 12-metre-long communications trench at co-ordinates 323570, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

82. At 1830 hours on 10 June 1990, three Iranian groups dug a communications trench on the forward embankment. The first group of 75 was at co-ordinates 271699, the second group of 10 at co-ordinates 274699, and the third group of 45 at co-ordinates 279697, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

Flooding operation

The Iranian side is continuing its flooding operation in the direction of our III Army Corps opposite the defensive positions of our military units. The water levels have been as follows:

83. 1 June 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 15-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-135 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-100 centimetres.

84. 2 June 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 15-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-130 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-110 centimetres.

85. 3 June 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 15-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-130 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-105 centimetres.

86. 4 June 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 15-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-130 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-105 centimetres.

87. 5 June 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 15-110 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-130 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-105 centimetres.

88. 6 June 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 15-110 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-130 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-105 centimetres.

89. 7 June 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-110 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-130 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-110 centimetres.

90. 8 June 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 10-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-130 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-110 centimetres.

91. 9 June 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 13-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-130 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-110 centimetres.

92. 10 June 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 15-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-130 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-105 centimetres.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 3 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Syria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

At 1530 hours (local time) on 6 June 1990, an Israeli rocket exploded near the buffer zone and fragments fell west of Tel El-Hara and 2 km west of Kum Al-Basha, within 500 metres from co-ordinates 2370-2740. The fragments found made it possible to establish that the rocket was made in the United States (one of the fragments bore the inscription "U.S.A"). The rocket had a metal casing 1 mm thick; the upper part contained blocks and beads of plastic and fibreglass, while the base contained an explosive charge. Several fragments of this rocket were retrieved.

The Syrian Arab Republic protests vigorously against this flagrant violation of the relevant Geneva Convention and demands that appropriate steps be taken to prevent the recurrence of such an incident.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmad Fathi AL-MASRI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* A/45/50.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 11, 12, 23, 34, 35, 45, 58,
76, 83, 89 (b), 94, 101 and 111
of the preliminary list*
REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR
PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT
SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF
ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE
ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION
FOR THE SECOND DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM
AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE
AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 29 June 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text in the English and French languages of conclusions adopted by the Heads of State or Government of the 12 States members of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Dublin on 25 and 26 June 1990 (see annex).

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* A/45/50.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 11, 12, 23, 34, 35, 45, 58, 76, 83, 89 (b), 94, 101 and 111 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) John O. BURKE
Chargé d'affaires

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ANNEX

Conclusions adopted by the Heads of State or Government of the Twelve States members of the European Community at the European Council, held on 25 and 26 June 1990 at Dublin

1. The European Council approved the following Declarations:

- Anti-Semitism, Racism and Xenophobia
- Southern Africa
- Middle East
- Nuclear Non-Proliferation
- Iranian Earthquake
- Cyprus
- The Environmental Imperative

It also agreed the statements set forth below.

2. Central and Eastern Europe

The European Council welcomed the continuing progress being made in Central and Eastern European countries in establishing pluralist democracy founded on the rule of law, full respect for human rights, and the principles of the market-oriented economy. The European Council reaffirmed the right of individual citizens to participate fully in this process and called on all states to observe this principle without reservation. The European Council welcomed in particular the holding of free elections in Central and Eastern Europe and expressed the hope that these will lead to a fuller realisation of democratic ideals which, of course, entail full respect for the rights of the opposition parties. The European Council expressed its deep satisfaction at the progress already made and in prospect towards overcoming the divisions of Europe and restoring the unity of the continent whose peoples share a common heritage and culture.The European Council recalled the contribution already made by the Community and the Member States to supporting the process of political and economic reform, notably through the G-24, and affirmed its intention to broaden and intensify that approach.

3. CSCE

The European Council reaffirms the important role played by the CSCE in the process of change in Europe. At a time when our continent is actively engaged in surmounting its divisions, the CSCE provides a necessary framework for maintaining stability and promoting cooperation in Europe and for deepening the reforms that are underway.

It attaches great importance to the comprehensive nature of the CSCE process which brings together the peoples and governments of Europe, the United States and Canada.

It welcomes the decision taken by the Member States of the CSCE to convene in Paris a Summit of Heads of State and Government. The European Council proposes the date of 19 November 1990 for this meeting.

For the European Council, this Summit has an exceptional importance. It should be an opportunity to define the crucial role which the CSCE will play in the future architecture of Europe and in establishing a new set of relations between participating States, based on the Helsinki principles, to be further expanded by new commitments and involving a balanced development of the CSCE encompassing notably the development of pluralist democracy, the rule of law, human rights, better protection of minorities, human contacts, security, economic cooperation, the environment, further cooperation in the Mediterranean and cooperation in the field of culture.

The European Council expects that the Summit, among other things, will:

- make a decisive contribution to strengthening stability and cooperation in Europe, and to disarmament;

- take note of the results obtained in talks relating to German unity, in particular its final settlement under international law;

- provide a basic orientation for future economic relations and cooperation in Europe. A closer association between the Community and other States members of the CSCE is an example of such relations and cooperation;

- set out guidelines for a democratic Europe and consolidate the principles of a State based on the rule of law.

The European Council proposes agreement on regular meetings of Heads of State and Government of the CSCE, as well as of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and the establishment of a small administrative secretariat, as well as the holding of more frequent follow-up meetings. The Summit will also provide the opportunity to consider the relationship between the CSCE process and other relevant institutions, such as the Council of Europe. Furthermore, the Summit could take decisions on new mechanisms in the field of security and cooperation in Europe, including suitable means to avoid conflict and disputes, and the active participation of parliamentary bodies.

The European Community and its Member States intend to assume a leading role in this enterprise and to contribute actively to all discussion within the CSCE process.

Considering the importance of the Paris Summit, the European Council has agreed that the Community and its Member States will strengthen their coordination with a view to defining and expressing a common position on all questions, in the various sectors of the CSCE, in which they have an essential common interest, and taking into account the importance of coordination with the participating states and organisations.

4. Sub-Saharan Africa

The European Council expressed its serious concern about sub-Saharan Africa. The economic situation in these countries, including debt, is worrying. The European Council, emphasising the commitment of the Community and its member States to the development of Africa, in particular through the Lomé Convention, declared its determination to pursue this further and also its support for progress in the observance of human rights and in sound government management in sub-Saharan Africa.

5. Kashmir

The European Council discussed the current tension between India and Pakistan over the question of Kashmir. The European Community and its member States enjoy excellent relations with India and Pakistan. They welcome and encourage recent efforts to de-escalate the state of tension between the two countries. They hope that such initial positive steps will lead to a fuller dialogue and a resolution of this problem in order that India and Pakistan can resume full and fruitful relations.

6. Drugs and Organised Crime

The European Council held a thorough debate on the basis of reports from the High-Level Coordinators' Group, CELAD, and from the TREVI Group. It agreed that drug addiction and traffic in drugs are sources of great damage to individuals and society as well as to States and constitute a major menace to Europe and the rest of the world. In view of the extent of this scourge and in the perspective of a Europe without internal frontiers the European Council agreed on the need for a coherent and effective policy at the European level. In this context the European Council suggested the early convening of a Conference of Western and Eastern

European countries under the auspices of the Pompidou Group.

The European Council endorsed the conclusions of the two reports and asked the Council to reach agreement before the end of the year on the basis of the Commission's proposals on trade in precursors with non-Community countries and on an integrated programme for cooperation with Colombia with particular regard to the sale and price of coffee and other substitute products. It welcomed the Commission proposal to combat money laundering and asked for final adoption of adequate measures before July 1991 drawing on the work of the GAFI set up in Paris in July 1989. It invited the Member States to adopt legislation which provides for seizure of the assets of persons involved in drug trafficking.

It stressed the responsibility of each Member State to develop an appropriate drug demand reduction programme. It also invited the Commission to present on a regular basis to the Council and Ministers for Health a report on work done in this area.

The European Council considered that effective action by each Member State, supported by joint action of the Twelve and the Community, should be a main priority over the coming years. The necessary human and material resources both at national and Community level would be provided for an effective fight against drugs and organised crime.

The European Council asked CELAD in close consultation with the Commission to prepare for the meeting of the European Council in Rome a European plan to combat drugs covering measures on prevention, on demand reduction programmes, on health and social policy with regard to drug addicts, the suppression of drugs trafficking and providing for an active European role in international action, bilaterally and in multilateral

fora. It asked the TREVI Group to speed up work on the creation of a common information system, a European programme of training for law enforcement officers from drug-producing and transit countries, coordination of Member States' programmes of technical police cooperation with those countries, and the establishment of a European central drugs intelligence unit if possible before the end of 1990. It urged the Group to proceed with expanding the network of liaison officers in producer and transit countries and with improving controls at external frontiers with particular regard to the infrastructure problems faced by Member States with a long coast line.

7. The following are the texts of the Declarations approved by the European Council:

7 A. DECLARATION ON ANTI-SEMITISM, RACISM AND XENOPHOBIA

The European Council expresses its deep revulsion at recent manifestations of anti-semitism, racism and xenophobia, particularly expressions of anti-semitism involving acts of desecration perpetrated against the dead, which are calculated to cause the utmost distress to the living. It is all the more distressing that such abominations should enjoy any currency precisely at a time when we are commemorating the end of the Second World War.

The European Council deplores all manifestations of these phenomena. It agrees that vigorous measures must be taken to combat them, whenever and wherever they appear in the Community. The member States will assess the extent to which their national legislation must effectively be used in order to counter them.

The European Council has taken note of the fact that these problems are not restricted to the member States of the Community. Comparable outrages have also occurred in recent times elsewhere in Europe.

The European Council also recalls the Declaration of the Community Institutions and the member States against Racism and Xenophobia of 11 June 1986. It considers respect for the dignity of the human being and the elimination of manifestations of discrimination to be of paramount importance. Such manifestations, including expressions of prejudice directed against foreign immigrants, are unacceptable. The European Council underlines the positive contribution that workers from third countries have made and continue to make to the development of the Community as a whole.

Against this background, the European Council recalls the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Council of Europe Declaration on Intolerance and ongoing work in the framework of the CSCE. The European Council supports action, notably in the context of the human dimension of the CSCE, to counter anti-semitism, racism, incitement to hatred and xenophobia. The importance which the Community and its member States attach to this subject is illustrated by the proposals against racism and xenophobia made in their name, and by the initiatives on related issues taken by individual member States at the current session of the CDH in Copenhagen.

7 B

DECLARATION ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

The European Council welcomes the important changes that have taken place in Southern Africa since it met in Strasbourg.

The European Council warmly welcomes the successful conclusion of the process of bringing Namibia to independence with a constitution based on multi-party democracy and human rights. The European Community and its member States will continue to give aid and support to the people of Namibia as they build their new country, in particular in the framework of the new Lomé Convention. They welcome the talks which have taken place between the Angolan Government and UNITA under Portuguese auspices. They look forward to the resolution of the conflict in Angola and also of that in Mozambique through dialogue.

The European Council greatly welcomes the significant changes that have taken place in South Africa in recent months: the release of Nelson Mandela and of other political prisoners; the unbanning of political organisations; the substantial lifting of the state of emergency; the commitment by the Government to abolish the apartheid system and to create a democratic and non-racial South Africa, and its willingness to enter into negotiations on the future of South Africa with the representatives of the majority.

They pay tribute to the parts played in bringing about these changes by President F W de Klerk and Mr Nelson Mandela. The efforts of President F W de Klerk to bring about a new era in South Africa are testimony to his foresight and courage. Mr Nelson Mandela, a prisoner for 27 years, has inspired millions of South Africans opposed to apartheid and thereby amply demonstrated his qualities of statesmanship, qualities that will be required in the challenging period ahead in South Africa.

The objective of the European Community and its member States is the complete dismantlement of the apartheid system, by peaceful means and without delay, and its replacement by a united, non-racial and democratic state in which all people shall enjoy common and equal citizenship and where respect for universally recognised human rights is guaranteed. They welcome the joint commitment between the South African Government and the ANC in the Groote Schuur Minute to stability and a peaceful process of negotiations. They call on all parties in South Africa to endorse this objective. It is the intention of the European Community and its member States to encourage, by every means available to them, the early opening of negotiations leading to the creation of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa.

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Negotiations on a new South Africa should get under way without delay. The substantial progress made towards removal of the obstacles represented by the state of emergency and the detention of political prisoners is welcome. The European Council looks forward to early agreement between the South African Government and the ANC on the conditions in which exiles can return and on the definition of political prisoners leading to their release. The European Council calls on all parties to remove the remaining obstacles to peaceful negotiations and to refrain from violence or advocacy of violence.

The European Council fully recognises that a new post-apartheid South Africa should be able to avail itself of all the economic resources, including access to external finance, required to ensure its future prosperity and the full development of all its people. South Africa faces acute socio-economic problems, especially in the areas of employment, education and housing, against a background of a high rate of population growth. These problems have been greatly exacerbated by apartheid. Positive action is needed to rectify imbalances.

Through the programme of positive measures, the Community has, for a number of years, been providing assistance to the victims of apartheid. In the light of the recent developments in South Africa and as a strong signal of political support to those disadvantaged by apartheid and of the will to contribute to a new socio-economic balance, the Community intends to increase the funds being made available under its programme and to adapt the programme to the needs of the new situation, including those connected with the return and resettlement of exiles. It welcomes the positive attitude being displayed by all parties, including the new South African Government, to such programmes.

At its meeting in Strasbourg in December last, the European Council decided that the Community and its member States would maintain the pressure that they exert on the South African authorities in order to promote the profound and irreversible changes which they have repeatedly stood for. The European Council affirms its willingness to consider a gradual relaxation of this pressure when there is further clear evidence that the process of change already initiated continues in the direction called for at Strasbourg.

The European Council holds the view that the new South Africa, which will have harnessed the full richness, not only of its physical, but also of its abundant human resources, has the potential to act as a stimulus for growth in the Southern African region. The European Council looks forward to being able to welcome, in the near future, a new, democratic and economically prosperous South Africa as it takes its proper place as an African nation in the international community.

7 C

DECLARATION ON THE MIDDLE EAST

The European Council recalls its long-standing position of principle on the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East. It is determined to encourage all efforts to promote dialogue between the parties directly concerned leading to the negotiation of a comprehensive settlement consistent with the principles it has set out, beginning with the Venice Declaration ten years ago and further developed since, notably in the Madrid Declaration. This settlement should be found in the framework of an international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of the PLO. The European Council expresses its support for every effort by the permanent members of the Security Council to create a climate of confidence between the parties and, in this way, to facilitate the convening of the international peace conference.

The European Council welcomes the commitment to continuing the peace process expressed in the letter to the President of the European Council from the Prime Minister of Israel. The European Council hopes that it will be followed in practice. It stresses the urgent need for Israel to begin a political dialogue with the Palestinian people which could lead to a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Such a settlement should be on the basis of Resolutions 242 and 338 of the Security Council based on the principle of "land for peace".

The European Council stresses that all parties have a responsibility to refrain from actions or statements which might impede steps towards dialogue and negotiation. Those who would choose violent over peaceful means for achieving political objectives cannot be allowed to prevail. Neither the taking of human life, whatever the circumstances, nor violence against civilians can play any part in achieving peace and reconciliation.

Threats of war and of the use of weapons of mass destruction serve only to increase tension in the region and should be eschewed. The Community and its member States have consistently condemned both threats and acts of violence in the region, whatever their origin. In such a delicate situation, all channels of dialogue and negotiation should be kept open.

The European Council is concerned that, by making territorial compromise ever more difficult, Israel's settlement policy in the Occupied Territories presents a growing obstacle to peace in the region. Reiterating that Jewish settlements in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including East Jerusalem, are illegal under international law, it calls earnestly on the Government of Israel not to permit settlements there. The European Council recognizes and supports the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel and elsewhere. It is, however, firmly of the view that this right must not be implemented at the expense of the rights of the Palestinians in the Occupied Territories.

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Recent events underline once again that the status quo in the Occupied Territories is untenable. The lamentable position concerning the observance of human rights in the Occupied Territories has led the Community and its member States to set out repeatedly their concern. They are resolved to step up their already significant support for the protection of the human rights of the population of the Occupied Territories.

In the present situation, and particularly with regard to the protection of the population, the UN, too, can and should play a useful role. The European Council supports such a role of the UN.

The European Council refers to the obligation on Parties to the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to respect and to ensure respect for its provisions. The Twelve have repeatedly called on Israel to adhere to its obligations towards the Palestinian population in the territory under its occupation which is protected by that Convention. They have observed that it has notably failed to do so in a number of important areas. Concerned that the human rights of the population of the Occupied Territories continue to be inadequately protected, the European Council calls for further action, in accordance with the Convention, to ensure that protection.

The European Council has reviewed the range of actions taken on the basis of the Strasbourg Declaration in order to arrest the deterioration of the economic and social situation in the Occupied Territories and to help to preserve the future of Palestinian society. It notes with satisfaction the significant increase of Community aid, particularly in the 1990 programme of direct aid which is ready for adoption. It confirms its determination to double direct Community aid by 1992.

The European Council also expresses its satisfaction with the growth in exports of agricultural produce from the Occupied Territories to the Community. It invites the Community institutions to take appropriate action for a rapid further improvement of the conditions of access to the Community market for Palestinian products and to examine further possibilities for increasing trade between the Community and the Occupied Territories.

As an expression of the importance which the European Council attaches to facilitating the speedy and efficient implementation of the Community's expanding programme for the benefit of the population of the Occupied Territories, the Commission is invited to appoint a representative to the Occupied Territories for this purpose at an early date.

7 D

DECLARATION ON NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

The European Council strongly supports and is fully committed to the objective of nuclear non-proliferation. It believes that the further spread of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices would endanger stability and threaten regional and global security. The European Council attaches the greatest importance to the maintenance of an effective international nuclear non-proliferation regime and will make every effort to contribute to strengthening non-proliferation and encouraging the participation of further countries in the regime. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is an important element in that regime. The Twelve Member States of the European Community, parties to the NPT or not, will work actively to secure a successful outcome to the discussions which will take place in the forthcoming months, and in particular the deliberations of the Fourth Review Conference of the NPT, and hope that those discussions will provide stable and assured solutions to the problems encountered by the international community in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. The European Council expresses its concern that there is a continuing risk that further countries may acquire nuclear weapons and that a number of countries remain outside the non-proliferation regime. It calls on all states to join in efforts to eliminate this risk of nuclear proliferation.

The European Council recognises the indispensable role played by the IAEA and its safeguards in the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It recognises that these safeguards are the cornerstone of an effective non-proliferation regime. The European Council reaffirms the need for the peaceful application of nuclear energy to take place under credible, effective and efficient international safeguards. In this connection, it recalls the important contribution of Euratom safeguards. For their part, the Twelve Member States of the Community have accepted, in accordance with their respective individual status, the exercise of international controls on their nuclear installations and apply contraints to their export policies. The European Council strongly supports the application of safeguards on as universal a basis as possible. It calls on other States to subscribe to similar commitments.

The European Council believes in the need for an equitable and stable framework for international nuclear trade. The Twelve Member States of the European Community have collectively adhered to the Nuclear Suppliers Group Guidelines, thereby assuming a basic common discipline for their nuclear exports. The European Council expresses the hope that other countries will conduct their nuclear export policies on a similar basis. Within the framework of guidelines for nuclear trade, the European Council wishes to co-operate with all countries, especially developing countries. While maintaining and further developing the existing non-proliferation regime, the European Council will work to uphold the right of all countries to the development of research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

In a context where several countries in various regions of the world perceive an increasing role for nuclear energy, the European Council believes that the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be inseparable from necessary action to eliminate the risk of proliferation of nuclear arms, and should be accompanied by the utmost attention to safety. In that regard the Twelve member States of the European Community have proposed that the IAEA convene a Technical Conference in 1991, to review the situation in the field of nuclear safety as well as to formulate recommendations on further measures for improving safety in order to supplement existing measures in this field.

The European Council reaffirms once again its support for the objective of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and will continue to work in a spirit of dialogue and co-operation in order to enlarge the international consensus in favour of an effective non-proliferation regime.

7 E

DECLARATION ON THE IRANIAN EARTHQUAKE

The European Council expresses its profound sympathy to the Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the terrible loss of life, injuries and devastation caused by the earthquake in northwest Iran on 21 June.

The Community and its member States wish to give all possible assistance to the victims of this disaster. They have already begun a substantial programme of relief and will give every consideration to immediate further aid and to reconstruction assistance.

The European Council conveys the deep sympathy of the people of the European Community to the injured and condolences to those families and friends who have been bereaved.

7 F

DECLARATION ON CYPRUS

The European Council discussed the Cyprus question in the light of the impasse in the intercommunal dialogue.

The European Council, deeply concerned at the situation, fully reaffirms its previous declarations and its support for the unity, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions. Reiterating that the Cyprus problem affects EC-Turkey relations and bearing in mind the importance of these relations, it stresses the need for the prompt elimination of the obstacles that are preventing the pursuit of effective intercommunal talks aimed at finding a just and viable solution to the question of Cyprus on the basis of the mission of good offices of the Secretary General, as it was recently reaffirmed by Resolution 649/90 of the Security Council.

7 G

THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPERATIVE

DECLARATION BY THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL

The natural environment which forms the life support system of our planet is gravely at risk. The earth's atmosphere is seriously threatened. The condition of water resources, including the seas and oceans, is causing concern, natural resources are being depleted and there is growing loss of genetic diversity. The quality of life - indeed, the continuation of life - could no longer be assured were recent trends to proceed unchallenged.

As Heads of State and Government of the European Community, we recognise our special responsibility for the environment both to our own citizens and to the wider world. We undertake to intensify our efforts to protect and enhance the natural environment of the Community itself and the world of which it is part. We intend that action by the Community and its Member States will be developed on a coordinated basis and on the principles of sustainable development and preventive and precautionary action. We have, therefore, adopted the following Declaration setting out guidelines for future action.

The Community Dimension

The obligations of the European Community and its Member States in the area of environmental protection are clearly defined in the Treaties. There is also an increasing acceptance of a wider responsibility, as one of the foremost regional groupings in the world, to play a leading role in promoting concerted and effective action at global level, working with other industrialised countries, and assisting developing countries to overcome their special difficulties. The Community's credibility and effectiveness at this wider level depends in large measure on the ability to adopt progressive environmental measures for implementation and enforcement by its Member States. The internal and external dimensions of Community environment policy are therefore inextricably linked.

Completion of the Internal Market in 1992 will provide a major impetus to economic development in the Community. There must be a corresponding acceleration of effort to ensure that this development is sustainable and environmentally sound. In particular, the environmental risks inherent in greater production and in increased demand for transport, energy and infrastructure must be countered and environmental considerations must be fully and effectively integrated into these and all other policy areas.

The Community and the Member States must find effective solutions to all forms of pollution, including that created by the agricultural sector, and should support efforts to promote clean technology and non-polluting processes and products in industry. Better arrangements are also needed to protect the

seas and coastal regions of Member States from the threat posed by the transport of oil and hazardous substances. This applies in particular to the marine waters to the west and south of the Community where new co-operation arrangements should be developed without delay, with the help of the Commission.

While welcome progress has been made in recent times in the adoption of environmental measures at Community level, much more needs to be done taking due account of the subsidiarity principle, the differing environmental conditions in the regions of the Community and the need for balanced and cohesive development of these regions. We urge the Council and the Commission to press ahead with their work on this basis. The forthcoming Intergovernmental Conference should address ways of accelerating Community decision-making on environmental legislation with a view to providing the Community with the necessary capacity in all respects to respond to the urgency of the situation.

Community environmental legislation will only be effective if it is fully implemented and enforced by Member States. We therefore renew our commitment in this respect. To ensure transparency, comparability of effort and full information for the public, we invite the Commission to conduct regular reviews and to publish detailed reports on its findings. There should also be periodic evaluations of existing Directives to ensure that they are adapted to scientific and technical progress and to resolve persistent difficulties in implementation; such reviews should not, of course, lead to a reduced standard of environmental protection in any case.

Standards designed to ensure a high level of environmental protection will remain the cornerstone of Community environment policy. But the traditional "command and control" approach should now be supplemented, where appropriate, by economic and fiscal measures if environmental considerations are to be fully integrated into other policy areas, if pollution is to be prevented at source, and if the polluter is to pay. We therefore call on the Commission to accelerate its work in this field and to present, before the end of 1990, proposals for a framework or guidelines within which such measures could be put into effect by the Member States in a manner consistent with the Treaties.

Implementation of Community environmental measures and the protection of the common European heritage can give rise to unequal burdens for individual Member States. In this context, we welcome the recent ENVIREG initiative, under which support from the Structural Funds will be provided for the management of hazardous wastes and the treatment of coastal waste water discharges. We invite the Commission to review the overall level of budgetary resources devoted to Community environment policy, currently disbursed through a number of separate funding mechanisms, and to submit its findings to the Council as soon as possible.

Global Issues

The Community and its Member States have a special responsibility to encourage and participate in international action to combat global environmental problems. Their capacity to provide leadership in this sphere is enormous. The Community must use more effectively its position of moral, economic and political authority to advance international efforts to solve global problems and to promote sustainable development and respect for the global commons. In particular, the Antarctic deserves special protection as the last great unspoiled wilderness. The Community should also support efforts to build into international structures the capacity to respond more effectively to global problems.

Depletion of the ozone layer is a major cause for concern. The Community has already agreed to press for revision of the Montreal Protocol on substances which deplete the ozone layer so as to speed up considerably the complete elimination of these substances. It is also committed to the provision of additional financial and technical resources to assist developing countries in implementing the Protocol. We call on all the Contracting Parties to the Protocol to support these proposals and we call on States which have not already done so urgently to ratify or accede to the Protocol.

Recent scientific assessments show that man-made emissions are substantially increasing the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases and that a business-as-usual approach will lead to additional global warming in the decades to come. We urge all countries to introduce extensive energy efficiency and conservation measures and to adopt as soon as possible targets and strategies for limiting emissions of greenhouse gases. We call on the Commission to expedite its proposals for concrete action and, in particular, measures relating to carbon dioxide emissions, with a view to establishing a strong Community position in preparation for the Second World Climate Conference. The Community and its Member States will take all possible steps to promote the early adoption of a Climate Convention and associated protocols, including one on tropical forest protection.

We are gravely concerned at the continuing and rapid destruction of the tropical forests. We welcome the commitment of the new Government of Brazil to halt this destruction and to promote sustainable forest management. The Community and its Member States will actively support this process. We have asked the Commission to open discussions as a matter of urgency with Brazil and the other Amazonian Pact countries with a view to developing a concrete action programme involving the Community, its Member States and these countries. Elements for priority consideration should include debt for forest conservation exchanges; codes of conduct for timber importing industries; and the additional resources necessary to enable the forests to be preserved and managed on a sustainable basis, making optimal use of existing agencies and mechanisms. We appeal to other industrialised countries to join us in our efforts. In our own countries, we will work to protect the forests and to extend and strengthen programmes of afforestation.

Destruction of the tropical forests, soil erosion, desertification and other environmental problems of the developing countries can be fully addressed only in the context of North-South relationships generally. Nevertheless, the Community together with the Member States should play a major role is assisting these countries in their efforts to achieve long-term sustainable development. In this context, we welcome the provisions of the Fourth Lomé Convention under which increased assistance is to be given to ACP countries, at their request, in the field of population, environment and sustainable resource development. We also welcome the strategy set out in the Resolution on Environment and Development agreed by the Council on 29 May 1990, particularly in regard to the recognition of the need for additional resources to help deal with the environmental problems of developing countries. More generally, the cooperation agreements between the Community and the countries of Asia and Latin America falling outside the Lomé framework should increasingly emphasise our shared environmental concerns.

The environmental situation in Central and Eastern Europe presents special challenges. We endorse the agreement reached in Dublin on 16 June 1990 between the Environment Ministers of the Community and those of Central and Eastern Europe on the steps to be taken to improve the environment in Europe as a whole and in Central and Eastern Europe in particular. Remedial measures must be taken by these countries to clear up problems which have developed through years of neglect and to ensure that their future economic development is substainable. They need the support of the Community and its Member States in order to achieve these objectives. Action already taken within the PHARE programme is encouraging but will need to be developed further, both in the context of the expanded G24 programme and in the co-operation agreements between the Community and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. We look forward also to the contribution to be made by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in this regard.

Personal Attitudes and Shared Responsibilities

Increased public awareness and concern for environmental issues is one of the major developments of our time. We note with satisfaction the adoption of the Regulation to establish the European Environment Agency which will provide reliable and objective information on the state of the environment for the citizens of Europe.

Another important development is the adoption of the Directive on Freedom of Access to Environmental Information which will greatly increase the availability of information to the public and will lead to the publication of regular State of the Environment Reports. We invite the Member States to accompany these reports by national environment action plans, prepared in a form which will attract maximum public interest and support.

We urge Member States to take positive steps to disseminate environmental information widely among their citizens in order to build up more caring and more responsible attitudes, a

greater understanding, based on sound scientific assessments, of the nature and causes of problems, and a better appreciation of the costs and other implications of possible solutions.

The development of higher levels of knowledge and understanding of environmental issues will facilitate more effective action by the Community and its Member States to protect the environment. The objective of such action must be to guarantee citizens the right to a clean and healthy environment, particularly in regard to -

+ the quality of air

+ rivers, lakes, coastal and marine waters

+ the quality of food and drinking water

+ protection against noise

+ protection against contamination of soil, soil erosion and desertification

+ preservation of habitats, flora and fauna, landscape and other elements of the natural heritage

+ the amenity quality of residential areas.

The full achievement of this objective must be a shared responsibility. Problems cannot be resolved without concerted action. In each country, everyone - Government, public authorities, private undertakings, individuals and groups - must be fully involved. Acceptance at all levels of this concept must be promoted.

Mankind is the trustee of the natural environment and has the duty to ensure its enlightened stewardship for the benefit of this and future generations. Solidarity must be shown with the poorer and less developed nations.

We note with interest the conclusions of the Siena Forum on International Law of the Environment and suggest that these should be considered by the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development.

All of our decisions matter. The environment is dependent on our collective actions and tomorrow's environment depends on how we act today.

The European Council invites the Commission to use these principles and objectives as the basis of the Fifth Action Programme for the Environment and to present a draft of such a Programme in 1991.

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Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 47
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 2 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the summit meeting of the European Council, which took place at Dublin on 25 and 26 June 1990, and to inform you that in its declaration on Cyprus the Council stressed the need for the prompt elimination of the obstacles that are preventing the pursuit of effective intercommunal talks aimed at finding a just and viable solution to the question of Cyprus on the basis of the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General.

Furthermore, the Council, in its declaration on Cyprus, deeply concerned at the situation, reaffirmed fully its previous declarations and its support for the unity, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions. It also reiterated that the Cyprus problem affects the relations between the European Community and Turkey.

It may be recalled that Cyprus challenged Turkey, during the Security Council meeting for the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus on 15 June 1990, to remove the obstacles that blocked the efforts of the Secretary-General in restarting a meaningful and substantive dialogue between the two sides, by withdrawing the unacceptable pre-conditions.

Regrettably, Turkey did not respond to the challenge then. It is therefore to be hoped that she will do so now, thus opening the way for the Secretary-General to pursue his mission of good offices without hindrance.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under item 47, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Andreas MAVROMMATIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

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QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 2 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer once again to the issue of the circulation by the Permanent Representative of Turkey of letters emanating from the secessionist entity in the Turkish-occupied areas of Cyprus. Despite the universal condemnation of the purported secession, which was considered by the Security Council as legally invalid, Turkey maintains its defiant attitude in violation of her obligations under the Charter.

We had hoped that, following our repeated protests against such circulation, the necessary influence would have been exerted on Turkey, stressing the need to use language acceptable to the Organization and not contravening decisions of the Security Council. Regrettably, not only did we not see any change in Turkey's attitude, but on the contrary that country had the audacity to once again abuse United Nations procedures for the circulation of a letter dealing with human rights in Cyprus.

The apparent concern of Turkey with human rights is hypocritical not only because of her well-known record of systematic and mass violation of human rights in Cyprus - duly documented in the report of the European Commission of Human Rights, excerpts of which we circulated in the past (see A/42/734-S/19262) - but also because of the continuing violation of the human rights of her own citizens. Turkey's dismal human rights record, particularly as regards the suppression of minorities and the abhorrent practices of racism and torture, have been the subject of continuous investigation not only by United Nations and regional human rights bodies, but also by a number of impartial and prestigious non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights. One of the most recent reports of Amnesty International, entitled "Turkey: Continuing Violations of Human Rights" (May 1990), focuses on these issues and as a result of serious investigation presents in a well-documented way the grim situation of human rights in Turkey.

An examination of the report, material parts of which are annexed hereto, would provide Member States with an opportunity to judge for themselves whether Turkey has any moral authority to make allegations directed against the very victim of her aggression.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under item 47, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Andreas MAVROMMATIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

ANNEX

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, U.S.A

TURKEY

CONTINUING VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

MAY 1990

Amnesty International U S A, 322 Eighth Ave. New York, N.Y. 10001

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EMBARGOED FOR 9 MAY 1990

AI Index: EUR 44/66/90

Amnesty International

9 May 1990

TURKEY: CONTINUING VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Amnesty International continues to be concerned about the imprisonment of prisoners of conscience*, systematic torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, unfair trials of political prisoners in military and state security courts and the imposition of the death penalty in Turkey. Thousands of people remain imprisoned for political reasons, including hundreds of prisoners of conscience. The use of torture continues to be widespread and systematic, in some cases resulting in death. Political trials in military and state security courts do not meet international standards governing fair trials. No executions have been carried out since October 1984, but over 260 prisoners under sentence of death, having exhausted all legal remedies, are currently awaiting a decision by the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TBMM) and the President on their execution.

Draft amendments to the 1982 Constitution, the Turkish Penal Code (TPC) and the Turkish Criminal Procedure Code (TCPC) announced in September and November 1989, concerning the length of detention (police custody), access of detainees to their lawyers, the death penalty and provisions under which prisoners of conscience have been convicted, had not been enacted by the end of March 1990. While these draft amendments, if passed, would represent a step in the right direction, they nevertheless would fall short of international standards in important respects.

* The term "prisoners of conscience" refers to persons imprisoned anywhere for their beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin, language or religion, provided they have not used or advocated violence.

1. Prisoners of Conscience

Trials and imprisonment of prisoners of conscience continued in 1989 and during the first months of 1990. The Human Rights Association in Turkey estimated that there were 5,000 political prisoners at the end of 1989. They included hundreds of prisoners of conscience, among them members of political organizations, trade unions and illegal Kurdish groups as well as journalists and religious activists.

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In June 1989 Abdulkadir Aksu, Minister of the Interior, announced that during the first six and a half months of the year 4,426 people had been detained in southeastern Turkey where most of the population is of Kurdish origin. Of these, 1,558 had been charged and formally arrested. Most of the Kurdish political prisoners known to Amnesty International were charged with violent offences, but they also included prisoners of conscience imprisoned on account of their non-violent political or cultural activities.

The Turkish sociologist and writer Ismail Beşikçi was committed to Sağmalcılar Prison in Istanbul on 12 March 1990 in connection with his most recent book, entitled Kurdistan: The Colony between the States. He was charged under Article 142/3 of the Turkish Penal Code, which proscribes making "separatist propaganda". The book had been confiscated immediately after publication by Alan Publishing House in February.

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2. Torture and Ill-treatment

Throughout 1989 and the early months of 1990 Amnesty International continued to receive allegations of torture and deaths caused by torture and believes that any person detained for a suspected political offence is still at serious risk of torture in Turkey. Even children were among the reported victims. Allegations of systematic torture were reported from all parts of the country. Torture of criminal suspects is also commonplace and occurs both in police stations and prisons.

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3. Torture testimonies

Amnesty International has received torture allegations from all parts of Turkey. The cases presented in detailed testimony are a selection from cases which occurred between March 1989 and March 1990 and concern torture allegations mostly from Ankara and Istanbul, where prisoners have been more outspoken about torture and from where information is more easily available than other parts of Turkey.

3.1 Ankara

Fatma Özyurt, a worker born in 1965, was detained on 21 March 1989 and interrogated for over 20 days at Ankara Police Headquarters. In a formal complaint she sent to Yenimahalle Prosecutor's Office from Ankara Closed Prison on 14 April she said that during her detention she had been stripped naked, hosed with pressurized cold water, suspended by her arms while hosed again, beaten and sexually assaulted and that she had been given electric shocks on her toes and fingers. Psychological torture had included being forced to witness the same torture being applied to her sisters Arife Semahat and Nahide Özyurt in an attempt to extract a confession from them that they were members of the illegal organization Devrimçi Sol. Fatma Özyurt was able to name four police officers whom she wanted to be prosecuted.

On 11 April she was examined by a doctor at the Forensic Institute in Ankara. The report certified injuries to her right hand. In her case four police officers were put on trial; this was still continuing at the end of March 1990.

Haydar Söylemezoğlu, a journalist for the political magazine Yeni Demokrasi (New Democracy) was detained on 12 August 1989 in Abdi Ipekçi Park while he was selling a leaflet published jointly by the political journals Toplumsal Kurtuluş (Social Liberation), Atak (Attack), Yeni Demokrasi and Iktidar Yolu (Way to Power). He alleged that he was beaten on the way to Ankara Police Headquarters.

"As soon as the door had closed behind me I was beaten and kicked in the face and stomach and fell to the ground. The deliberate kicking continued while I was on the ground and after some time which I cannot estimate I fainted. I was hosed with cold water and dragged through several corridors.

"Because I refused to undress I was beaten again. I was stripped naked and had to stand on something like a table. They wrapped thick cloths around my arms and I was suspended by my arms which were stretched out on either side. They then beat me on my penis and squeezed my testicles alternately. After that I was sprayed with water from high pressure hoses on my penis, mouth, nose and chest. When my arms turned numb I was taken down from the crucifix."

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3.1.1 Forced "recruitment" of police informers

Over the last five years Amnesty International has received a large number of reports that, in particular, students were approached by members of the police force (mainly the secret service MIT = National Intelligence Organization) in an attempt to "recruit" them as police informers. In most reported cases the force used for "persuasion" consisted of threats and intimidation, but during the last year the number of reports indicating that the police was also using torture and ill-treatment increased. Some of these reports were later compiled in the Torture Report, Ankara 1989 issued by the Ankara branch of the Human Rights Association on 1 February 1990.

On 4 April 1989 at 1pm Cemal Gülmez, a teacher born in 1958, was apprehended outside the Faculty of Law in Ankara by three police officers in civilian clothes. He was taken outside the town to a deserted house near a lake and was accused of having links to the illegal TDKP. The officers said that they had followed him over 10 years and if he confessed to being a member he would not be punished. He only had to agree to work for them. Upon refusal Cemal Gülmez was slapped in the face and threatened that he would be killed and his corpse disposed of in the lake.

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3.1.2 Ill-treatment in Ankara Closed and Bursa E-type Prison

On the evening of 1 March 1989, 57 political prisoners in Ward 4 of Ankara Closed Prison were indiscriminately beaten. Tension in the prison had been growing since 23 February when some prisoners had been beaten on their way back from Ankara State Security Court. After a search on 1 March in Ward 4 all political prisoners there were ordered out of the ward. When they refused to leave they were beaten and most of them were injured.

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3.4 Southeastern Turkey

Most reports of severe torture and ill-treatment come from southeastern Turkey where the majority of the population is of Kurdish origin. Under current legislation the maximum length of incommunicado detention in the eight provinces under emergency legislation is twice as long as in the remaining part of the country. However, in an area with a highly underdeveloped infrastructure, where constant clashes between Kurdish guerrillas and the Turkish security forces are reported from remote settlements in rural areas, communciation is more than difficult and even the local Human Rights Association in Diyarbakır or Van, for instance, has only in a few cases been able to gather reliable, detailed information.

When an Amnesty International delegate visited the area in October 1989 the situation was very tense and even lawyers were reluctant to speak openly about the vast amount of human rights violations. However, almost all of them agreed that torture was applied routinely, involving not only the persons suspected of political offences, but in many cases involving all members of the family. In an interview with the weekly Sokak lawyer Orhan Doğan from the district town of Cizre said on 11 February 1990: "Since the establishment of the Regional Governor [on 19 July 1987] I have not had the chance to defend a client who has been imprisoned without having been tortured."

Among reports of torture and ill-treatment from southeastern Turkey are allegations that the security forces in their search for members and supporters of the guerrilla groups have rounded up the occupants of entire villages and beaten them. Often the young male population is taken for closer interrogation to the nearest police station and ill-treated for up to 30 days and more.

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3.5 Torture allegations from other places

Amnesty International has also received torture allegations from various other places in Turkey. One of these cases refers to the detention of some 18 alleged members of TIKKO in Adana. On 15 February 1990 Adana Police announced that they had been detained since 2 February. Some of them were held for up to 15 days before being taken to a judge who ordered their arrest.

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5. Unfair Trial

Amnesty International is concerned that many political prisoners in Turkey have been sentenced to imprisonment or death after trials which did not meet internationally recognized minimum standards for fair trials.

In December 1989 trials in military courts were still continuing despite the fact that martial law was completely lifted in July 1987. In May 1984 special courts known as state security courts were established in eight Turkish cities. However, these state security courts only started to work after martial law had been lifted in the area under their jurisdiction. Diyarbakir State Security Court, for instance, only started to operate in July 1987. These courts hear cases involving political offences committed after 1 May 1984. Their jurisdiction, as provided for in Article 143 of the 1982 Constitution of Turkey, covers offences against the internal or external security of the State.

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Article 15 of the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, ratified by Turkey in August 1988, provides:

> *"Each State Party shall ensure that any statement which is established to have been made as a result of torture shall not be invoked as evidence in any proceedings, except against a person accused of torture as evidence that the statement was made."*

However, in only a very few cases have military and state security courts initiated investigations into allegations made before them that statements given to the police were extracted under torture. In most cases the allegations were either ignored or the court disclaimed responsibility for dealing with these complaints. In a few cases courts forwarded formal complaints to the local prosecutor's office for investigation. Military and state security courts, moreover, have accepted statements extracted under torture as evidence.

In a recent case Izmir State Security Court reached a verdict of guilty without having examined the defendants' claim that their statements to the police had been extracted under torture. The trial concerned nine people charged with membership of the illegal organization "Ekim" (October). On the night of 27 to 28 April 1989 Muhtullah Abbasioğulları and Ali Korkmaz were apprehended in Izmir carrying leaflets and stickers signed Ekim. The leaflets and stickers referred to 1 May as International Labour Day.

Between 28 April and 1 May some further 13 people were detained in Izmir and interrogated as suspected members of Ekim. On 10 May, nine of them were taken to Izmir State Security Court to be charged. Turabi Polat, Paşa Abbasioğulları, Muhtullah Abbasioğulları, Arif Akyurtlaklı, Ali Korkmaz, Abdullah Tapan and Mithat Uyanık were committed to Buca Prison in Izmir. Erdal Çalım and Mehmet Emin Anık were released, but later indicted together with the others. Abdullah Tapan was also conditionally released on 18 May.

On 20 July the first hearing in the Ekim trial took place in Izmir State Security Court. Eight defendants were present; six of them in pre-trial detention. All alleged that they had been tortured during interrogation.

Muhtullah Abbasioğulları handed over to the court a written statement in which he gave a detailed account of torture he suffered at Izmir Police

"After that the electric shocks started. I was suspended naked by my arms and something was fixed to my penis. I suddenly felt a horrible pain and only remember that I was jumping. I fainted. When I regained consciousness I found myself lying on my back and this time they applied the torture to my nipples, my small toe and small finger. This went on for some time during which I fainted several times. To escape further torture I agreed to show them an organizational flat, although I did not know of any flat belonging to the organization. My aim was to get breathing time."

In his petition to the court Muhtullah Abbasıoğulları further stated that, following two unsuccessful attempts to discover such a flat, torture was increased. He continued:

"The officers attacked me like hungry wolves. I started to believe that they were going to kill me. I had to make a choice between life and death. I would have killed myself if I had had the opportunity. Finally I accused my brother Pasa of being my superior in the organization. By giving his name I escaped death."

In court Muhtullah Abbasıoğulları admitted that he had distributed the leaflets with Ali Korkmaz, but denied being a member of any illegal organization.

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6. The Death Penalty

Turkey was the only Council of Europe member state that carried out judicial executions in the 1980s. Between October 1980 and October 1984, 50 people were executed; 27 had been convicted of politically motivated offences, 23 of ordinary crimes. The last two executions, in October 1984, were ratified under the current civilian government. Around 800 people have been sentenced to death by military courts since the introduction of martial law in December 1978 and death sentences continue to be passed by both civilian and military courts. No executions have taken place since October 1984, but the number of people under sentence of death who had exhausted all legal remedies was 261 in March 1990. Of these 97 had been convicted of common criminal offences, 28 related to right-wing and 132 to left-wing political prisoners and the remaining four to Palestinian prisoners. These death sentences only need confirmation by the TBMM and the President, after which they can be carried out at any time.

Most of the 800 condemned men and women are political prisoners, convicted of involvement in violent activities. Most of them were sentenced to death by military courts and denied a fair trial. Military courts are responsible for trying civilians if their offences had led to "the announcement of martial law". Some of these trials continue despite the fact that martial law was lifted throughout Turkey in July 1987.

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General Assembly Security Council

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9 July 1990
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 32 and 38 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 9 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your reference, the transcript of an interview by reporters from the Xinhua News Agency with a leading member of the Asian Department of China's Foreign Ministry on 28 June 1990 concerning the informal exchanges of views between China and Viet Nam (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 32 and 38 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LI Daoyu
Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

On 28 June 1990, reporters from the Xinhua News Agency interviewed a leading member of the Asian Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry concerning the informal exchanges of views between China and Viet Nam. The main content of the interview is as follows:

Question 1: How do you assess the informal exchange of views between China and Viet Nam in June?

Answer: Early this month, Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin went to Hanoi as a guest of the Chinese Ambassador to Viet Nam and had an informal exchange of views with Viet Nam's Vice Foreign Minister Tran Guang Co over the question of Cambodia. When Viet Nam's First Vice Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem was in Beijing in early May of this year for an exchange of views, the two sides reached some common understanding. However, differences still remained over the question of transitional authority and the disposition of the troops of the four factions in Cambodia. The Vietnamese side expressed its willingness to study the views of the Chinese side upon returning to Viet Nam and keep the latter informed of the result. Assistant Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin went to Hanoi mainly to learn about the Vietnamese side's views over the aforementioned two questions.

Unfortunately, however, no progress was made during this round of exchanges and the differences between the two sides failed to be narrowed.

Question 2: What are the differences in principle between China and Viet Nam over these two questions?

Answer: (1) As regards the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia, the Chinese side put forward two options: a) The SNC shall be the sole legal interim organ of the highest authority in Cambodia with temporary legislative power and administrative authority in the transitional period. It shall be composed of representatives from all conflicting factions in keeping with the principle of non-exclusion and non-domination of any faction, and Prince Sihanouk shall be the Chairman. b) The SNC authorizes the United Nations to execute administration during the transitional period. Viet Nam's position is: It opposes the United Nations' administration of Cambodia on the one hand and objects to the transfer of the temporary legislative and important administrative power to the SNC on the other, while insisting that the power of the Phnom Penh regime should remain intact and the power and functions of the SNC be confined to the scope of "playing a coordinative role between the two existing governments". (2) As for the disposition of the troops of the four factions, the Chinese side advocates that, for the maintenance of peace and prevention of a civil war, the armed forces of all factions in Cambodia should first of all assemble at locations designated by the U.N. International Control

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Mechanism and then be completely disarmed or drastically reduced. However, Viet Nam has objected to the complete disarming or drastic reduction. It is opposed to cantonment at the locations designated by the U.N. International Control Mechanism, and even more to the sending of international peace-keeping forces into Cambodia by the United Nations.

It is not difficult to see from the aforementioned that Viet Nam stands for keeping the Phnom Penh régime and its armed forces intact so as to maintain the fait accompli created by the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia and continue its control over Cambodia. By taking this attitude, Viet Nam has gone against the aspirations of the Cambodian people, and also against the propositions of the international community, especially of the ASEAN countries. That is the very reason why the recent informal exchange of views between China and Viet Nam failed to make any progress.

Question 3: Viet Nam claims that these two questions are the internal affairs of Cambodia and their discussion constitutes an interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia. What's your comment?

Answer: Viet Nam is the only country that has interfered in the internal affairs of Cambodia. It sent out a large number of armed forces to invade Cambodia and overthrow its legitimate government. This is precisely what constitutes a gross interference in Cambodia's internal affairs. It is to eliminate the aftermath of the Vietnamese interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia that the United Nations and the international community have been making efforts, over the past decade or so, for a just and reasonable solution to the Cambodian question. Playing the trick of "A thief crying 'stop thief'", Viet Nam should even accuse others of interfering in the internal affairs of Cambodia, simply to keep its vested interest gained from its aggression against Cambodia.

Question 4: Did the two sides discuss the question of normalization of relations between the two countries in the course of the informal exchange of views?

Answer: The Vietnamese side expressed its hope to normalize Sino-Vietnamese relations as soon as possible. China has the same desire. The deterioration of relations between China and Viet Nam is a result of the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia. It is impossible to end the past and open up the future before the Cambodian question is settled. Just like "climbing a tree to catch fish", Viet Nam is obstinately trying to maintain the fait accompli of its invasion of Cambodia on the one hand and seeking normalization of relations between China and Viet Nam on the other.

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10 July 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 8 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations stating that Mr. Redzuan Kushairi has been appointed alternate representative of Malaysia on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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General Assembly Security Council

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11 July 1990
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list**
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Note verbale dated 10 July 1990 from the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to forward a telex from the Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the recent acts of aggression by the Israeli Air Force against Lebanon.

The Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations would be grateful if the enclosed telex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

** A/45/50.

ANNEX

Telex from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lebanon concerning the recent acts of aggression by the Israeli Air Force against Lebanon

The Lebanese Government wishes to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Security Council about a number of acts of aggression recently carried out by Israel against Lebanon and about the following loss of human life and material damage which they caused:

1. On 6 July 1990, two Israeli Air Force squadrons launched an attack against Mount Lucy, situated near the village of Sultan Yacoub, south of the Bekaa plain, and against Mount Hayat, situated north of Tripoli, inflicting various wounds on eight persons.

2. On 7 July 1990, at 1300 hours, four Israeli military aircraft launched an attack against Iklim Al Touffah in southern Lebanon, killing two persons, wounding three others and destroying several houses.

3. In the morning of 10 July 1990, the Israeli Air Force launched a further attack against Loueize and Mlita, accompanied by heavy artillery fire directed against Berkat Jabbour, situated in the western Bekaa, and against the villages of Jba'a and Kfar Melki and Mount Jernaya. As a result of these attacks, two persons were killed and four others wounded.

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S/21391
11 July 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 28 JUNE 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TUNISIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States during the month of June 1990, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter from the Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Administrative Inspector of Religious Courts addressed to the Head of Religious Courts, which contains the following information:

1. Near the Al-Aqsa Library, which contains the mausoleum of Sheikh Mohamed Al-Khalili and the north side of which faces the Gate of the Chain, there is, in the passageway connecting the toilet and the Library, an outer room belonging to the house owned by the Al-Shahabi family, part of which is currently occupied by the Al-Jawhariyya School. This room, which contains a window facing the courtyard of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, was walled up from the inside with cement at night by Rabbi Shlomo Rorben and cut off from the house to which it belongs. The Rabbi used this room for prayer on Friday and Saturday, gaining access to it by means of the Al-Buraq Wall and using for this purpose an underground passage leading to a stairway to this room.

2. The Israelis are attempting to build an entrance to the passage leading to the Gate of Al-Ribat, which faces the holy sanctuary, the southern part of which passage houses the royal gallery, as they had already attempted to do a year and a half ago with regard to the passage leading to the Gate of Al-Awatima, which faces the sanctuary, but their attempts failed.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed GHEZAL
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative of Tunisia
to the United Nations,
Chairman of the Group of Arab States

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/341
S/21392
10 July 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 32 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 10 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your information, the transcript of an interview given by His Excellency Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Cambodia in charge of Foreign Affairs, to a correspondent of the Xinhua News Agency on 8 July 1990.

I should be most grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

INTERVIEW OF H.E. MR. KHIEU SAMPHAN
VICE-PRESIDENT OF CAMBODIA
IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
WITH THE CORRESPONDENT OF XINHUA NEWS AGENCY

- 8 July 1990 -

Question: According to reports, the Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council (Perm Five) will hold the 5th round of consultations on Cambodia in Paris this month, what result would you wish this new round of meeting to produce?

Answer: Before answering your question, permit me to recall the past efforts in the search of a political settlement to the conflict in Cambodia. As you know, the root cause of the Cambodian problem has been Vietnam's war of aggression and occupation, which has not only caused tremendous sufferings and devastations to the Cambodian people, but also endangered peace, security and stability of South-East Asia.

That is why the problem of Cambodia has become a problem of great concern to the world community which has made sustained efforts aimed at bringing about a comprehensive political settlement.

In this respect, the ASEAN countries have done their utmost to put an end to that war over the past 11 years. The United Nations General Assembly has also discussed, as one of its main agenda, the Cambodian issue since 1979, and has adopted each year a resolution calling for the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.

Yet the Hanoi authorities have persistently opposed the ASEAN's efforts and the relevant UN resolutions.

Under such circumstances, the Five Permanent Members of the

UN Security Council have decided to take up themselves the Cambodian issue.

We deem it most appropriate because the UN Security Council, in which the Perm Five have their own role to play, has primary responsibility, under the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Perm Five have already held four rounds of talks on Cambodia. Their latest Summary of Conclusions issued on 26 May 1990 is a well-planned document and the basis of a comprehensive political settlement in which the UN will be entrusted with an effective role of control and verification of all the aspects of the settlement process. The Perm Five have rightly reaffirmed that "only a comprehensive political settlement will bring lasting peace and stability to Cambodia" and the comprehensive political settlement must be carried out "under an effective United Nations Peacekeeping Operation".

Thus, the ASEAN countries and the UN General Assembly have consistently called for a comprehensive political settlement, especially the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia under the UN control and verification. And now the Perm Five have also called for a comprehensive political settlement with the UN control and verification of the whole settlement process.

Vietnam has persistently rejected the call of the ASEAN countries, the UN General Assembly and the Perm Five. It has rejected the comprehensive political settlement and the UN control and verification of the whole settlement process.

We are convinced that the Perm Five will, during their 5th round of meeting in Paris, continue to work on the basis of their 26 May 1990 Summary of Conclusions, the only way to speed up a comprehensive political settlement.

Question:
During the last round of Perm Five meeting in New York, the Perm Five decided to invite all the Cambodian factions to attend the new round of consultations to further study the plan concerning a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian issue. Do the three parties of the resistance have decided to attend the Paris meeting? What about the basic stands you have adopted for this meeting?

Answer:
During their 3rd and 4th rounds of talks, held separately in Paris and in New York, the Perm Five have decided to invite the four Cambodian parties to attend their 5th round of meeting scheduled for July 1990. The fact that the Perm Five have decided to invite all the Cambodian parties to hold discussions with them on a comprehensive political settlement is quite appropriate. The

three parties of the Cambodian National Resistance headed by H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK are ready to attend the proposed meeting with the Five.

The Perm Five's efforts to arrive at a comprehensive political settlement will certainly lead to the reconvening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. After their four rounds of meetings on Cambodia, the Five have agreed on the basis for a comprehensive political settlement as contained in their 26 May Summary of Conclusions. Therefore, the next logical step would be the invitation of the four Cambodian parties to hold discussions with them: they want to have the endorsement by the four Cambodian parties of their agreement and to discuss with the four Cambodian parties details and practical steps of the whole settlement process. They know full well that it is necessary to have the endorsement and the cooperation of the four Cambodian parties if their efforts are to be successful.

It is to be recalled that the Paris International Conference has already adopted the fact that Cambodia is represented by the four Cambodian parties. And the Summary of Conclusions of the Five has also clearly indicated that the Five would like to hold discussions with the four Cambodian parties.

Yet the Hanoi authorities and the puppets, in their attempt to block the meeting between the Five and the four Cambodian parties (the "Five plus Four formula") have been trying hard to impose the "Five plus Two" formula.

The Hanoi authorities and their puppets are fully aware that with the "Five plus Four" formula there will be a comprehensive political settlement with the UN verification and control of the whole settlement process. Their own "Five plus Two" formula is only aimed at hindering the efforts of the Perm Five so that they would be able to carry out their diplomatic manoeuvres which have two-fold objectives: to take the Cambodia issue out of the UN Security Council, and to foster their partial solution especially their proposed ceasefire without a comprehensive political settlement and without the UN verification and control.

Therefore, we would like to invite the world community to make a comparison between the Vietnamese proposed solution and our own peace plan.

In a nutshell, we have proposed:

1. A comprehensive political settlement, a <u>simultaneous</u> settlement of the external and internal aspects of the conflict in Cambodia; a settlement that will secure the withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese forces, a ceasefire, a cessation of outside military assistance to all the four Cambodian parties, free and fair elections, etc., all this as one and only un-interrupted process;

2. The UN verification and control of the whole settlement process;

3. The cooperation of the four Cambodian parties with the United Nations in the implementation of the Agreement on a comprehensive political settlement, from the start to the end.

It is in such a spirit that the Democratic Kampuchea party, on 29 June 1990, has come up with a new proposal for a comprehensive political settlement within the framework of the 26 May 1990 Summary of Conclusions of the Perm Five.

Our proposal is aimed at securing the withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia under strict UN verification and control, and allowing the four Cambodian parties -who are now engaging in a fierce fighting- to sit together and pool their common efforts with the United Nations to restore peace, security and stability in the whole country, and to lay down legal and practical conditions to ensure the holding of free and fair elections in which no Cambodian party would be advantaged and all the Cambodians should enjoy the same rights, freedoms and opportunities; the elections that will lead to the adoption of a new Constitution for Cambodia, the convening of a new National Assembly and the formation of a new national Government. Thus, each and every Cambodian will be able to live in harmony within the boundaries of one Nation that is an independent, neutral and non-aligned Cambodia within her territorial integrity free from any foreign military forces or bases.

We believe that these are logical steps to be taken in the framework of a comprehensive political settlement to secure peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia, and to safeguard peace, security and stability in the region of South-East Asia.

As for the Vietnamese proposal, it can be summed up as follows:

1. A ceasefire without a comprehensive political settlement;

2. No UN verification and control; (when the Vietnamese talk about the UN role, they only want it to legalize their puppet regime);

3. A solution on the "two sides" formula.

A partial solution, or a solution on the basis of the "two

sides" formula, or a ceasefire without a comprehensive political settlement and without the UN verification and control of the whole settlement process, would be tantamount to keeping in place the puppet regime installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnam. This puppet regime would be able in turn to conceal the Vietnamese forces for their continued occupation of Cambodia, those Vietnamese forces that will continue to run the country from top to bottom, from the government ministries and services down to the provinces, districts, communes and villages. And the more than one million Vietnamese settlers who have been sent to Cambodia by Vietnam within the framework of the "Vietnamization" of Cambodia would be legalized. If it were so, the nearly 12 years of the Cambodian people's struggle would become useless, and the support of the world community to that struggle would by the same token become useless.

In such a case, will the Vietnamese proposal really solve the conflict in Cambodia? Will it restore peace in Cambodia? Will it bring the independence to Cambodia with her territorial integrity? Will it remove threat to peace, security and stability of South-East Asia? -Certainly not.

Hence, the difference between the "Five plus Four" formula on the one hand, and the "Five plus Two" formula on the other has become in substance a difference between a comprehensive political settlement with the UN verification and control of the whole settlement process and a partial solution without the UN verification and control.

We are firmly convinced that the overwhelming majority of the world community who want to safeguard peace, security and stability of South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific, including the Perm Five, will continue to reject a partial solution and work for a comprehensive political settlement with the UN verification and control of all the steps of the settlement process.

The just position contained in the 26 May 1990 Summary of Conclusions of the Perm Five has and continues to have the full support of the whole Cambodian people, the Cambodian National Resistance and the National Government of Cambodia headed by H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, and of the overwhelming majority of the member States of the United Nations.

Question:

Please tell us the present military situation in Cambodia, particularly the significance of victories achieved at Kompong Thom front.

Answer:

The prevailing situation on the battlefield in Cambodia is as follows:

1. In the interior of the country, the Cambodian National Resistance (CNR) forces have also increased their activities in the provinces of Kampot, Takeo, Kompong Speu, Kompong Cham (on both sides of the Mekong river), and in the Western and Eastern parts of Kratie province.

On these fronts, the CNR forces have won increasing support and cooperation of the Cambodian people to their guerrilla warfare to dismantle the puppet administrative apparatus in the villages and communes, and have liberated successively villages, communes, enemy positions and districts. Thus, they have been able to liberate territories with the population and their economic life.

2. On the basis of the above-cited guerrilla warfare throughout the country, the CNR forces are now fighting forcefully in 6 major battlefronts:

(1) Road 10-Battambang, and Railway and Highway 5 from Battambang to Maung;

(2) Siemreap;

(3) North-Sisophon and Oddar Meanchey;

(4) Leach-Bakan, the Western part of Pursat;

(5) Kompong Thom;

(6) Kompong Speu.

These six fronts are inter-dependent as they support each other in the attacks against the enemy to liberate territories, cut off the enemy supply lines, liberate villages, communes, enemy positions, districts, the population and their economy. They have been able to inflict heavy casualties on the enemy troops. Some of these fronts have now expanded up to the gates of major cities and strategic positions currently held by the Vietnamese and puppet forces.

Such is the hard-won result we have obtained step by step since 1979, that is over the past nearly 12 years. This new development has not come up just by mere chance. It is a result of the strenuous struggle carried out by the whole Cambodian people and the tripartite CNR forces under the leadership of H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK with the support of countries which cherish peace and justice the world over.

The Vietnamese aggressors are now struggling in a desperate situation, not just on one or two fronts but in all fronts throughout the country and in all fields. They are at their wit's end.

The situation has now reached a stage that the military structures the Vietnamese have tried painstakingly to establish

over the past nearly 12 years are now on the brink of total collapse. The puppet army is disintegrating, so is the administrative apparatus of the puppet regime. As for the half-dozen of chief-puppets whom the Vietnamese have gathered from here and there to show to the world, they are now engaging themselves in open dire dissensions. The Vietnamese can no longer patch or cover them up. Besides, the Vietnamese troops are struck themselves by low morale. They are afraid of the fightings and tired of the war.

In Cambodia, the Vietnamese are losing the war; while in Vietnam itself they are facing very serious difficulties: economic crisis, worsening living conditions of the people, growing resentment among the people against the Vietnamese leaders, split within the leadership itself, social problems with a depth and magnitude that could explode like in Eastern Europe.

Worse still is the fact that the Vietnamese have lost their only supply sources as a result of the disintegrating of the COMECON and Warsaw alliances.

The world community has been fully aware that the so-called withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Cambodia is only a deceitful manoeuvre. In fact, the Vietnamese aggression forces have been concealed in Cambodia and new reinforcements have been brought in so as to resist the CNR forces and save their puppets in Phnom Penh from a rapid collapse.

By sending reinforcements into Cambodia, the Vietnamese aggressors have no hope of winning the war or even of withstanding the CNR forces thrusts. They try rather to prolong the war and buy time for their diplomatic manoeuvres as I have pointed out earlier.

Although they are facing inextricable difficulties at home, the Hanoi authorities still continue to wage their war of aggression against Cambodia and to sow sufferings and destructions to the Cambodian people and nation.

As the victims, the Cambodian people want to put an end to the Vietnamese war of aggression as soon as possible on the basis of a comprehensive political settlement. In this spirit, the National Government of Cambodia and the CNR under the leadership of H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK have put forward successive proposals aimed at reaching a comprehensive political settlement under the UN control and verification.

The Democratic Kampuchea party, like the Cambodian people as a whole, the National Government of Cambodia and the CNR, has expressed its goodwill to put an end to the Vietnamese war of aggression as soon as possible on the basis of a comprehensive political settlement and has consequently put forward successive peace proposals, jointly with the other two partners of the National Government of Cambodia or separately. Of late, we have come up with a new proposal for a comprehensive political

settlement within the framework of the Summary of Conclusions of 26 May 1990 of the Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council.

Question:
Phnom Penh regime recently used jet fighters to bomb the resistance positions, what is your comment of that?

Answer:
Since the beginning of the current rainy season, the Vietnamese aggressors have used their Soviet made jet fighters to bomb many liberated regions and population centres under the control of the CNR. These desperate acts can only testify to the Vietnamese defeating situation on the ground.

As the military structures they have built over the past nearly 12 years are crumbling, the Vietnamese aggressors are compelled to rely themselves more and more on heavy artillery and tanks. But now as their supply lines (Highways, waterways and local roads) have been cut off, they have engaged desperately their aircrafts in the war which they are bound to lose.